

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

OLD IRON-SIDES



TAVERN.

Elijah Noble

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington, Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T. BANTON and Mr. PRENTISS, as Boarding Houses, which he has connected together, and where he proposes

To Entertain Travellers,

And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him, in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the Western Country.—Travellers may be accommodated, without being disturbed by the noise and bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

Private Parties,

Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always spread with the choicest Viands of each successive season.

His Stable will contain about sixty Horses.—It will be under the direction and care of Mr. F. BAILEY, whose attention will be entirely confined to the Stable.



Charles Cummins,

Ladies & Gentlemen's Hair-Cutter, Wig-maker, &c. Grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has received from the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, begs leave to inform them, that for their convenience, he has removed from Limestone-street, to the new frame next door to Capt. Postlethwait's Inn, Main-street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he continues to cut hair in the newest fashions, so as to correspond with the countenance. Shaving as usual, by tender strokes of art.

His fac similes (or wigs) are constantly made to order in such manner the most discerning eye cannot discover them from the natural hair. Ladies hair work of every description done at the shortest notice.

He has on hand for sale at the Philadelphia retail prices every article for the gentleman's toilet, among which is a large assortment of superfine razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser, exchanged if not found to answer the express purpose, soaps of every kind, wash balls, combs, tooth brushes, and tooth powder, tweezers, razor strops, shaving brushes and boxes, neck cushions, suspenders, hair brushes, clothes brushes, lavender water, eau de cologne, oil antique, pomatum, hair powder, and Dominos segars of the first quality, McQueen's chewing tobacco, &c. &c.

Razors left at his shop to be repaired will receive his personal attention.

Jan. 8, 1816

State of Kentucky,

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sec.

OCTOBER TERM, 1815.

William Henderson's Heirs, for
Samuel H. Woodson, complainant,
Against
Daniel Gaines, and others, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and the defendants, the unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainants, it is ordered, that they do appear before the Judges of our Jessamine circuit court, at the court-house in Nicholasville, on the 3d Monday in April next, it being the first day of our succeeding term, and file their answer to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, agreeably to law.

A copy. Attest,

JNO. C. WALKER, d. c. j. c. c.

The aforesaid unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, are hereby notified, that I will attend at the Tavern of Robert Miller, in the town of Richmond, Madison County, state of Kentucky, on Saturday the 9th day of March next, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. to take the deposition of Thomas Townsend, and others, to be read as evidence in the above suit in chancery.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON.

January 23, 1816.

Notice.

THERE will be wanted during the Winter and Spring, at SANDERS, a thriving little Village, two and a-half miles N. W. of Lexington, a constant supply of

Corn Meal, Lard, Bacon, Butter &c. for which, COTTON YARN, of the best quality will be given, at as low a price as it can be had in the State.

SANDERS, 12th January, 1816. 3-4
N. B. I will give One Dollar per gallon for Cow or Horse-foot OIL.

Wanted to Hire,

A FEMALE SERVANT.—Inquire of
THE PRINTER.

January 20.

Lexington Library.

FORFEITURES.

The following resolution passed the Board of Directors January 12, 1816.

"RESOLVED, That the Directors will proceed to forfeit the shares of all the Shareholders who may be in arrears to the Library, for three semi-annual contributions, unless within three months from the date hereof, the said Shareholders shall have paid up all their dues."

Shareholders in arrears, and the balance due by each, may be seen at the Library.

By order THOMAS M. PRENTISS, Librarian.

January 20, 1816.

A Bargain.

FOR SALE,

The Confectionary Store,

KNOWN by the name of John D. Duncan, on Mill-Street, Lexington.—It will be sold either by wholesale or retail, or by lots, suitable to purchasers. Country Merchants may be provided with

Sugar Plumbs, Almonds, Candies, Toys, Glass Jars, Cordials, Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, &c.

On very moderate terms. Should not the Store be disposed of before the 15th of next February, then it will be sold by lot at Public Auction.

The House is to be rented, and possession will be given immediately after the sale of the store.

January 20, 1816.

Robert A. Gatewood

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 18, 1816.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

On Tuesday the 15th February next.

At the house of Margaret Craig, on the Card's road, two miles from Lexington.

Horses, Milch Cows and Calves,

Hogs, Sheep, Household & Kitchen

Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Hay,

Farming Utensils, an excellent 8-

day Clock, a large Cupboard, chest

of Drawers, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, if fair—if not, the next fair day.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD,

MARGARET CRAIG

January 25, 1816.

Six months credit will be given for all sums above Five Dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For all sums under, Cash in hand.

Also, the FARM will be rented for the present year.

R. A. GATEWOOD.

Bartlett & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

48—

New-Orleans, 5th Nov. 1815.

The Subscribers

Have just received and now offer for sale, at a small advance for Cash, or on a short credit,

A QUANTITY OF

Coffee, Sugar, Queens' Ware,

Rice, Copperas & Logwood.

And a small assortment of

DRY GOODS,

By wholesale, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers. They also have a number of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and other articles of Saddlery, which they will barter for good WHISKEY.

AYRES & MOODY.

Lexington, Nov. 25, 1815.

Downing & Grant

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-Street, (between Mill and Main Cross-Street) Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar, Raisins,

Coffee, Prunes,

Teas, Almonds,

Chocolate, Figs,

Ginger, Cold Struck,

Mace, Sweet & Castor,

Cloves, Scots & Snuff,

Allspice, Mocoeba,

Black Pepper, New-England Cheese,

Cayenne do, Salt,

Nutmegs, Shad,

Cinnamon, Herrings,

Mustard, Wash Balls,

Alum, Shaving Soap,

Indigo, Pipes,

Madder, Wooden Cocks,

Copperas, Overalls,

Brimstone, JAMAICA SPIRITS,

WINE, WHISKEY.

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty, Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington.

Nov. 25, 1815.

48—

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present and approaching

season, at his store opposite the Printing

Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully

selected by himself, which he is determined to

sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or

retail, for Cash.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Lexington, Oct. 16, 1815.

43—

LATEST IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS' WARE

20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE

20 Tierces, } Best Green COPPERAS

20 half Tierces, }

50 Barrels and

100 Kegs,

80 Bags very Green COFFEE

20 Barrels ditto ditto

18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,

100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms by the package, at Philadelphia, New York & Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely low added—by application to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

December 25th, 1815

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savan-

na, Charleston and Pittsburgh,

For sale—apply as above.

James Garrison,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Brugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of Carriage expenses excepted, or on the

credit, viz.

Aloes Sact

Myrrh

Aniseed

Borax refined

Brimstone

Burgundy Pitch

Cantharides

Cochineal

Cream Tartar

Cloves

Cinnamon

Mace

Nutmegs

12 dozen Castor Oil

Gum Camphor

Arabic

Gum Tragacanth

Myrrh

Guaiac

Copal

Shal Lac

Pow'd. Peruvian Bark

Rheubarb

Jalap

Ipecacuanha, &c.

Sal Ammoniac

Fol Senna

Manna Flake

Camomile Flowers

Orange Peel

Gentian Root, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

Red Lead

Prussian Blue, No. 1

Do. do 2

Rose Pink

Pat Green

Copal Varnish, by the gallon

Turpentine Varnish, do.

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for machinery, which will be sold low—with a general assortment of Perfumes.

Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815.

51—12m.

John Norton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that

he has removed to his house immediately

opposite the Insurance Bank, main street,

where he will keep a constant supply of MED-

ICINES, wholesale and retail.

Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he re-

quests all those in arrears for Nails, to

make payment immediately, as he intends go-

ing to the eastward.—2 tf.

NOTICE.

The subscribers are desirous of having their ac-

counts closed once a year, and have put their books

into the hands of Thomas Satterwhite, who will de-

vote his time to this object. All persons concerned

are therefore notified to call on him and adjust their

accounts.

The private books of F. Ridgely, are lodged with him also—the unsettled accounts in which must unequivocally be closed.

RIDGELY & PINDELL.

January 1, 1816.

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.

WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory, several Weavers and Spinners of Wool; also, a good Fuller and Dresser of Cloths, and a Wool Stapler—also, several Paper Makers; to whom liberal wages will be given in money as often as wanted.

Also, wanted 20 young Men and Boys from 14 to 21 years of age to learn the various branches of Manufacturing woolen goods and paper; to whom liberal encouragement will be given, when well recommended.

Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

Also wanted, several House Carpenters. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory.

JAS. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Nov. 22, 1815.

48—

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufactory Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the "customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactory of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815.

48—

WHEAT.

60,000 bushels of Wheat

WANTED AT THE

ALLUVION MILLS.

THESE mills are situated in the centre of the town of Lexington, on Water-street, immediately below Cross-street, and are now in complete order for grinding—where.

FRESH FLOUR

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SHIP-STUFF & BRAN,

may be had; and where the highest prices in Cash or Merchandise, will be constantly given for good clean, merchantable Wheat.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

Nov. 18, 1815.

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Wier's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.

December 4.

E. B. PEARSON & Co.

HAVE just received and now opening for sale at their store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door below J. P. Schatzell, & Co. a general assortment of

Merchandise,

of the latest importations, which they will sell at reduced prices.

Lexington, 1st December, 1815.

49—tf.

HENRY I. I. ROBERT,

Continues to carry on the

Confectionary Business,

From the Commercial Advertiser.

TREATY

Between France and the Allied Powers, concluded at Paris, on the 20th Nov. 1815.

In the name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity!

The Allied Powers, having, by their united efforts, and by the success of their arms, preserved France and Europe from the destruction which they were menaced by the last attempts of Napoleon Bonaparte, and by the revolutionary system re-produced in France in support of said attempts:

Participating with his most christian majesty in a wish to consolidate, by the inviolable preservation of the royal authority, and the restoration of the constitutional charter to its full vigor, the order of things happily re-established in France, as well as to restore the relations of confidence and reciprocal good will between France and the surrounding nations, which the unhappy effects of the revolution, and the spirit of conquest have so long interrupted:

Persuaded that this last object can only be accomplished by an arrangement adequate to insure just indemnity for the past, and a solid guarantee for the future:

Have taken into consideration, on concert with his majesty the king of France, the means of realizing this arrangement: and having acknowledged that the indemnity due to the powers can neither be wholly territorial or pecuniary without interfering in some degree with the essential interests of France, and that it would be most expedient to combine the objects proposed, in order to avoid these two inconveniences; their imperial and royal majesties have adopted this basis for their actual negotiations; and being mutually convinced of the necessity of preserving for a determinate period, in the frontier provinces of France, a certain number of allied troops, they have agreed to combine the different dispositions founded upon this basis, in a definitive treaty.

To this end, and for this purpose, his majesty the king of France and Navarre, of the one part; and his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, for himself and his allies, of the other part, have named their plenipotentiaries, to discuss, conclude and sign the said definitive treaty, to wit:

(Here follows the names and qualities of the plenipotentiaries)

Art. I. The frontiers of France shall remain as they were in 1790, with the exception of the modification of both parties, which are indicated in the present article.

1. On the frontiers of the north, the line of demarcation shall remain such as the Treaty of Paris had fixed it until it reaches opposite to Quievrain; from thence it shall follow the ancient limits of the Belgic provinces, of the former Bishopric of Liege, and the Duchy of Brabant, such as it existed in 1790; leaving the enclosed territories of Philipsville and Mariembourg, together with the places by that name, and the whole Duchy of Bouillon, with out the frontiers of France; from Villars near Orval, on the confines of the Department of Ardennes and the grand Duchy of Luxembourg as far as Porle, upon the causeway, which leads from Thionville to Fèves the line shall remain such as it was designated by the Treaty of Paris. From Perich it will pass by Launsdorf, Wailrich, Schardorf, Niddavilling, Peltweil, all which places, with their liberties (franchises) and remain to France, as far as Hove, and from thence shall follow the ancient boundaries of the country of Sarrebruck, leaving Sance Louis and the course of the Sarre, with the places situated to the right of the line above designated, and their liberties without the limits of France. From the boundaries of Sarrebruck the line of demarcation shall be the same which now separates from Germany the Departments of the Moselle and the Lower Rhine, as far as Lauter, which shall hereafter be the frontiers until where it empties into the Rhine. The whole of the territory on the left bank of the Lauter, including Landau, shall compose part of Germany; nevertheless the town of Weissenbourg, through which that river flows, shall remain entire to France, with a small portion of territory on the left bank, not to exceed one thousand toises, and which shall be more particularly determined by the commissioners who are to run the boundary line.

2. From the mouth of the Lauter, along the departments of the Lower and Upper Rhine, from Doubs and Jura as far as the Canton du Val de Saône, the frontiers shall remain as they were fixed by the treaty of Paris. The bed or course of the Rhine shall form the demarcation between France and the states of Germany; but the right to the islands therein, such as the same shall hereafter be decided upon, on a new survey of the course of said river shall remain invariable, whatever changes the course of said river may undergo in the lapse of time. Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides by the high contracting parties within the term of three months, for the purpose of proceeding to the said survey. The one-half of the bridge between Stratsbourg and Kehl shall belong to France, and the other half to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

3. To establish direct communication between the Canton of Geneva and Switzerland, that part of the county of Gex, bounded to the east by Lake Lemano, to the south by the territory of Canton of Geneva, to the north by the Canton of Vaux, and to the west by the course of the Versoix, and by a line which includes the districts of Conex Bozey, and Meyrin, leaving the district of Forney to France, shall be ceded to the Helvetic confederacy, in order to be united to the Canton of Geneva. The line of French Custom Houses shall be placed to the west of Jura, so as to exclude the whole county of Gex without the line.

4. From the frontiers of the Canton of Geneva as far as the Mediterranean, the line of demarcation shall be that which in 1790 separated France from Savoy and the county of Nice. The relations which the Treaty of Paris of 1814 had re-established between France and the principality of Monaco shall cease forever; and the same relations shall continue between that principality and his Majesty the king of Sardinia.

5. All the territories and districts included within the French territory, such as they have been determined by the present article, shall remain united to France.

6. The high contracting parties, within three months after the signing of the present treaty, shall appoint Commissioners for the purpose of regulating whatever may have relation to the boundaries of countries on either side; and on the completion of their labors, maps shall be drawn and boundary marks placed, to show the respective limits.

Art. II. The places and districts which, according to the preceding article, shall no longer compose a part of the French territory, shall remain at the disposition of the allied powers, under the terms fixed by the 9th article of the military convention annexed to the present treaty; and his majesty the king of France, for himself, his heirs and successors,

perpetually renounces the rights of sovereignty and property which he hath hitherto exercised over the aforesaid places and districts.

Art. III. The fortification of Huningen having been constantly an object of uneasiness to the town of Basle, the high contracting parties, in order to give to the Helvetic confederacy a new proof of their good will and solicitude, have agreed between each other to demolish the fortifications of Huningen; and the French government, from the same motives, stipulates, that they shall never be re-built, and not replaced by other fortifications at a distance less than three leagues from the town of Basle. The neutrality of Switzerland shall be extended to the territory which is to the north of a line to be drawn from Ugin, including that city, to the south of the lake of Annecy, by Faverges, as far as Locheraine, and from thence to the lake of Brongel and the Rhone, in the same manner that it was extended to the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, by the 93d article of the final act of the congress of Vienna.

Art. IV. The pecuniary indemnity to be furnished by France to the allied powers is fixed at the sum of seven hundred millions of francs. The mode, terms, and guarantee of the payment of said sum, shall be regulated by a particular convention, which shall have the same force and validity as if it were formally inserted in the present treaty.

Art. V. The state of disquiet and fermentation to which France, after so many violent shocks, and more especially since the last catastrophe, notwithstanding the paternal intentions of the king, and the advantages assured by the constitutional charter to all classes of her subjects, must necessarily be subjected, requiring for the security of the neighboring states, measures of precaution and temporary guarantees, the occupation, for a certain time, of the military positions along the frontiers of France, by a corps of the allied troops, has been judged indispensable; under the express reservation that such occupancy shall in no wise tend to prejudice the sovereignty of His Most Christian Majesty, nor the state of possession, such as it is recognized and confirmed by the present treaty. The number of those troops shall not exceed 150,000 men. The commander in chief of this army to be appointed by the allied powers. The corps of the army shall occupy the places of Orléans, Valenciennes, Bouclain, Cambrai, Le Quesnoy, Mousbourg, Landrecy, Avronnes, Rocroy, Givet and Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy, Thionville, Longwy, Bitche and the *fort de la Pointe* of Fort Louis. France having to furnish subsistence for the army destined to this service, every thing that has relation thereto will be regulated by a particular convention. This convention, which shall be of the same force and validity as if it were verbally inserted in the present Treaty, will in like manner, regulate the relations of the army of occupation with the civil and military authority of the country. The maximum of the duration of such military occupancy, is fixed at five years. It may terminate before that time, if at the expiration of three years, the allied Sovereigns in concert with his majesty the king of France, after having maturely examined the situation, the reciprocal interests and the progress which the re-establishment of civil order shall have made in France, shall unite in acknowledging that the motives which led them to the adoption of these measures have ceased to exist. But whatever may be the result of their deliberations, all the places and positions occupied by the allied troops, shall, at the expiration of the term of five years, be evacuated without any further delay, and restored to his most Catholic Majesty, his heirs and successors.

Art. VI. The foreign troops, exclusive of those which shall compose a part of the army of occupation, shall evacuate the French territory within the period fixed by the 9th Art. of the military convention annexed to the present treaty.

Art. VII. In all countries where the Sovereignty is transferred, either by virtue of the present treaty or of arrangements that are to be made in consequence thereof, the inhabitants natives as well as strangers of what condition and nation soever they may be, shall be allowed the space of six years to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications hereof to dispose of their property if they see fit and remove to such country as they may choose.

Art. VIII. All the dispositions of the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, relative to countries ceded by this treaty—shall equally apply to the different territories and districts ceded by this treaty.

Art. IX. The high contracting parties having taken into consideration the different claims arising from the non-execution of the 19th article of the treaty of May 30, 1814, as well as the additional articles to said treaty signed between Great Britain and France, desiring to render more efficacious the dispositions contained in the said articles and having for that purpose determined by two separate conventions the measures to be executed by both powers for the complete execution of the aforesaid articles, the aforementioned conventions shall have the same force and validity as if the same were herein inserted verbatim.

Art. X. All prisoners made during hostilities as well as all hostages that have been given or detained, shall be restored with the shortest possible delay together with all prisoners made anterior to the treaty of the 30th May, 1814, and which have not yet been restored.

Art. XI. The treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, and the last act of the congress of Vienna of the 9th of June, 1815, are confirmed and shall be maintained in all their parts, which have not been modified by the provisions of the present treaty.

Art. XII. The present treaty with the conventions hereunto annexed shall be ratified in a single act and the ratifications thereof exchanged within two months or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and hereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris the 20th of November, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed) RICHÉLIEU, METERNICH, WISENBERG.

Latest from France.

New York, January 24.

By the fast sailing schooner Maria, captain Copeland, which arrived at this port last evening, in 50 days from Bordeaux, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of Paris papers to the 15th December, containing London dates to the tenth of the same month; and Bordeaux papers to the 19th.

The trial of Marshal Ney was closed on the 6th and he was shot on the 7th of December. At the close of the trial, the Marshal observed—“Gentlemen—I am a Frenchman, and I will die as one. They have not been willing to hear my defenders; I thank them for what they have done for me, and for what they may still do; but I prefer not being defended at all, to be imperfectly defended; I will do as M. de la Fayette did—appeal to Europe and Posterity.”

M. Bellart spoke to prevent further delays. The Chancellor—Defenders, you may use every argument, except such as the Chamber has interdicted.

The Marshal—Since the Chamber will not hear—(mes moyens) I forbid my Advocates to add any thing; the chamber will judge me as they think proper.

The final Requisition was then read. The President addressing the Accused—Accused have you any observation to make on the requisition?

The Marshal—Nothing at all my Lord.

The witness ordered the accused to retire, as well as the witnesses and the auditory.

At five o'clock, we left the Chamber sitting for deliberation.

EXTRACTS FROM MARSHAL NEY'S TRIAL.

Chamber of Peers, Dec 4.

The lord chancellor caused a marching order of the count de la Gennetiere, to be read. The act was recognized; and declared that it had been sent to him by general Bertrand, but that it had been changed during the day.

Q. Why did you make to the soldiers promises of augmentation of pay and rations?

A. It was in consequence of the orders of Bonaparte; who had adopted a system of well treating the soldiers in all cases, where it was necessary to rely on their fidelity.

Q. Did you give orders to arrest a number of officers?

A. Some days after, Bonaparte made me sign such an order, which was never executed, and I appealed to my old companions in arms, if I ever resorted to any measure of this nature.

Q. Were there any disorders committed at Lons Le Saulnier, after the proclamation was read?

A. No.—There was not a pane of glass broken: I offered to pay, out of my own pocket, the damages in the presence of a number of officers, assembled in a coffee-house; but it did not depend on me to arrest the effervescence of the peasants and people.

Q. Did you write to the duke of Bassano at Paris?

A. Yes.—By order of Bertrand, to announce to him, that persons and property should be respected and that it was not necessary to shed a drop of blood, to effect a revolution, in which I was persuaded, Bonaparte was seconded by the principal powers in Europe.

[Here terminates the interrogatory of marshal Ney in the course of which he often discovered energy; and always assurance. We will now state, with the same precision, the dispositions of witnesses preserving the dialogue form, which enables us to give almost the exact expressions.]

M. De Duran—I persist in the statement which I have made in writing. Tuesday the 7th Marshal Ney was admitted into the King's private cabinet, about quarter past 11—and after an exchange of professions of confidence on the part of the king, and of fidelity in that of the marshal, the latter kissed his majesty's hand, and gave him his word, that he would bring back Bonaparte dead or alive.

The Chancellor, to the accused.—Have you any observations to make?

The marshal.—I believe as I have declared, to have said to the king that the act of Bonaparte was that of a mad man, and that he merited, if he was taken to be brought back in a iron cage.

The *Prin de Poize*—The marshal asked to be admitted to the king about a quarter past 11; he bowed to the king, kissed his hand and said to him, I hope to succeed in bringing back Bonaparte in a iron cage.

The Count de Seges, former prefect of Besancon.—At the moment that marshal Ney arrived at Besancon, I waited on him to receive his orders. He told me he had no instructions to give me. He demanded money and horses for his troops, and held many conversations calculated to convince me of his attachment to the person of the king. I afterwards had no communication with the marshal, except through the channel of M. Pressingues, who came to get information of the success of the requisition demanded by the marshal. M. Pressingues appeared discontented with it, and said that this campaign might be longer than was anticipated, because the Bourbon partisans wanted energy. On the 13th I received a letter from the marshal, who required me to embody the whole of the national guard that were disposable.

Marshal Ney observed on this disposition, that he never himself demanded money; that his officers might have presented the order for 15,000 francs, which had been sent to him by the minister of war—but that this order was only paid at Lisle. He added, that M. the prefect did not display sufficient activity, in the execution of measures, which the interest of the king demanded. Do you recollect, Mons. prefect, that you wrote me at Lons Le Saulnier, some days afterwards, that you had 700,000 francs in cash for the service of the king; and that I refused to dispose of that sum?

The witness declared he had no recollection of this fact.

Marshal.—It is from Besancon that the calumny originated, that I had received 5, 6 or 700,000 francs from the king. The charge has now disappeared from the indictment; but if I had been killed in the journey from Aurillac to Paris, my children would never have had it in their power to have cleared me from a so serious charge. I have been accused of having prevented the assembling of the national guard for the defence of the king; on the contrary, I embodied them in the two departments I passed through. Now, many people affect zeal—it was more rare then.

M. Berryer (marshals' counsel) to the witness. Have you any knowledge of a letter addressed at a period very near the 14th of March, by M. de Bourmont to M. Durand, commandant at Besancon?

The witness said, that the correspondence with this commandant should have continued as with himself, to the 15th March.

M. Berryer insists and demands if the witness had not personal knowledge of a letter written to the commandant after the 14th?

The witness replied—No.

M. de Rachenmont, revenue officer at Lons Le Saulnier.—My deposition is very long—I cannot perhaps repeat it literally as I have wrote it.

The Chancellor.—The chamber can only recognize the deposition you make before it; relate the facts as they occurred.

Witness.—The 13th March marshal Ney, having intimated to general Jarvy, that he wished to find a confidential person to go to Macon, to reconnoitre the march of Bonaparte, I was presented to him for this mission. After questioning me to ascertain my fidelity to the king, the marshal handed me a dispatch for general Gauthier, then at Bourg. He told me if I performed this service well, he would recommend me to the king, and would get me promoted.—The marshal gave me five pieces of 20 francs, and assured me that general Gau-

thier would give me farther funds, if I wanted them. I set out on the 14th in the morning for Bourg where I did not find gen. Gauthier, who had been carried away by his regiment, which had marched to join Bonaparte. An officer, whose good disposition I was acquainted with, advised me not to proceed any farther; saying, that every thing was finished. Notwithstanding this advice I proceeded to Macon, where a gendarme informed me that I was going to be arrested—I walked 3 leagues, and proceeded to the first post house to obtain horses to carry me to Lons Le Saulnier. I encountered on the road a number of troops, who were going to join Bonaparte, and were crying *vive l'empereur*. Upon arriving at Lons Le Saulnier, I learnt that marshal Ney had departed, after having published his proclamation.

The Chancellor to the marshal.—What was your design in thus sending an emissary to watch Bonaparte—you knew that you could then resist him?

The Marshal.—The events of the night of the 13th and 14th March, had not then taken place. It was necessary for me to be informed of the march, and the means of the enemy I had to encounter.

M. de Flourenay.—During the days of the 10th, 11th & 12th of March, I satisfied myself of the good disposition of the guards d'honneur, which I commanded. The 13th, I applied to M. general Bourmont, who refused to give me orders, and sent me to the marshal. He last told me that troops should not be sent to him at Lons Le Saulnier, which was not a military position.—Upon the observation which I made to the marshal, that the country national guards were not so well disposed as those of the cities—he told me that the national guard should stay at home to maintain order; and that there was no need in the ranks of *weepers* (*pleureux*). The 15th, I saw the generals Bourmont and Lecourbe pass—the latter told me, that things had been long ago fixed, and had been concluded three months since, between marshal Ney and many others.

Marshal Ney.—Without doubt you were yourself well disposed, colonel; but at that period you could not be certain of embodying even three men. As to the words you impute to general Lecourbe, either you or him have misunderstood me—I said merely that for three months past, every thing appeared arranged with the foreign powers.

Witness.—I had the word of a considerable part of the guard de corps, to the number of 100, and of many other well disposed persons. As to the expression of general Lecourbe, M. de Bourmont, who was present, can attest it.

M. Berryer.—Can you remember any thing else of the conversation of gen. Lecourbe?

Witness.—General Lecourbe told me, he ran great hazards;—at that marshal Ney had assured him, that he should speak with firmness to Napoleon; that he must change his oppressive system. Having testified to general Lecourbe his astonishment at his wearing the tri-colored cockade, he replied—What would you do, if the soldiers would not fight? Yet, added the general, if I had commanded them they would have done their duty.

M. Bellart.—This general did not tell you that marshal Ney had disposed of the troops in a manner to aid the plan of Bonaparte; that this was for him, but *child's play*, and that he was sure all the troops would cry *vive l'empereur*.

The witness replied, that this was the sense of a part of the general's conversation.

Marshal Ney.—What general Lecombe (an estimable officer) is made to relate, is impossible. Until my arrival at Lons Le Saulnier and even to the 14th, I gave no orders relative to the march and disposition of the troops. These orders were given, either directly by the minister of war, or by general Bourmont, who was authorized to give them.

Messenger Office, 1 o'clock, A. M. December 7.

From five o'clock the Chamber remained in deliberation upon the judgment, and at a quarter before twelve, they decided by a majority that Marshal Ney was guilty of High Treason against the State—131 voices condemned him to death, and 29 voted for banishment. The Marshal was not present at the time the verdict was delivered. We had thought he could not have been shot, but it appears there is a law that can shoot him, as has been proved by an able lawyer present.

The Marshal is to be shot to-morrow (this day).

Paris, December 8.—The following are the principal details subsequent to the judgment of Marshal Ney. We decline offering any comments and merely state facts.

The Marshal on entering his chamber, at the time the court was deliberating on his sentence, appeared highly animated and supported by the strongest resolution. He embraced his council (M. Berryer) who said to the Marshal—“You would have it so”—“Well my dear friend,” answered the Marshal, “it is finished—we shall see each other in another world.” He then asked to dine, and eat with a great appetite—he noticed a small knife lying on the table, which on finding it attracted attention, and caused uneasiness to the persons appointed to guard him; do you think, said he, on looking at him, that I fear death; and instantly threw the knife far from him.—After dinner the Marshal smoked a cigar, and then threw himself on the bed, where he slept quietly for two hours.

According to the terms of the process, the Chevalier Cauchy read the sentence to the Marshal, who asked for the consolation of religion, and expressed a desire to be assisted by M. Perre, a relation of the Cardinal of Bernis, and Curate of St. Sulpice. The estimable ecclesiastic hastened to him—they passed the night together; the Marshal still retained the same degree of fortitude and resignation to his fate, which actuated him throughout the whole of the proceedings.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the Marshal was informed that all was ready for the execution of his sentence; he put on a blue coat and a round hat, and entered a hackney coach, brought for him from the place St. Michael; the Curate of St. Sulpice occupied the back seat of the coach with him—two officers of the Gendarmerie were in front—a great number of veterans, royal grenadiers, and gendarmes, accompanied the ceremony, which crossed the garden of the Palace, and left it by the iron gate on the Observatoire; on arriving at this gate, the ceremony turned to the left and stopped at about fifty paces further, under the walls of the avenue of Observatoire.

The Marshal descended from the coach, advanced at quick pace, about eight paces from the wall, and asked the officer at his side if that was the place chosen for his execution;—on receiving an answer in the affirmative, the Marshal turned and fronted the veterans who were to fire upon him; he took of his hat with his left hand, put his right on his heart, and said to the soldiers—“My comrades, fire at me.” At that moment the officer gave the signal with his sword, and the Marshal fell under their fire without moving. The body was placed on a litter, and exposed to the public view for a quarter of an hour; three balls entered

his head. The venerable ecclesiastic who had attended the Marshal at his last moments, remained during the execution near the coach, praying with fervor. There were very few people present, on account of its being supposed that the execution would have taken place on the Plain of Grenelle, where a great multitude had assembled.

The famous brigand Gassel has been arrested at Vienna, and will shortly be tried.

Paris, Dec. 12.—M. Fouch lives retired at Dresden. His wife sees little company. The family reads the books of philosophy that amused Seneca in his exile.

Dec. 13.—General Decaen, governor of the 11th military division (Bordeaux) on the 29th of March, has just been arrested.

General Debelles has already been several times interrogated. The examination of the witnesses was commenced yesterday.

A person has been arrested who distributed gratis a libel, in which a solemn act of Justice was represented in the most odious colors.

General Vandamme is about to publish a defence of his conduct.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Extract of a letter written on board the *Northumberland*.

“St. Helena, Oct. 19.—We arrived here on the 16th, after a very long and fatiguing passage, and we landed Napoleon on the 18th.—He is now in the country, at the house of a gentleman named Balcombe, until Longwood be made ready for him. Those who have followed him are weary, and I believe, sincerely repent of having accompanied him. Madame Bertrand, who speaks English very well, told me to day that the island was absolutely a desert, and the birth-place of the demon *Ennui*. She already insists on returning to Europe, in order to educate her children.

“I dined four times with Bonaparte on board of the *Northumberland*—he spoke little at table, and in general addressed his conversation to the Admiral. He took little exercise, and during the day he walked only for about two hours after dinner. Gen. Bertrand and Las Cases are his greatest favorites; he conversed rarely with the others. He played at cards every evening, and in the afternoon at chess. He went to bed early and rose very late. He was in general low spirited, and since he has arrived here his spirits are not bettered.

“The island is very strictly guarded; there are signals between all the forts of the island and the vessels, guard boats and brigs are cruising around it, so that unless he can fly it is impossible he can escape. No person is permitted to be absent from the vessel after sunset, and every vessel is reader to slip her cable at the first signal.

From the Aurora.

Of all the friends of rational liberty, none exerted themselves more strenuously, than THOMAS PAINE. His ardent support of the rights of man in this country and Britain brought down upon him the maledictions of the aristocracy in both. A short time after his arrival in this country from France, a number of aristocrats, under the disguise of federalism, met on pretence of celebrating the birth day of Washington, but really to belch forth sentiments agreeable to their friends, the aristocrats in Britain. Among the toasts was the following levelled at Paine:

“May he never feel pleasure who loves PAINE.”

Paine, on being informed of it by a friend, sent him the following very excellent *jeu d'esprit*. It is believed it never was published; and the insertion of it in your paper will be gratifying to a number of your readers:

“I send you, sir, a tale about some Feds, who in their wisdom went to loggerheads. The case was this—they felt so hot and sunk. They took a glass together and got drunk. Such things, you know, are neither new nor rare.

For some will hang themselves when in despair.

It was the natal day of Washington, and this they thought a famous day for fun. For by the laughing world it is agreed, Always the better day the better deed: They twp'd away, and as the glass went round, They grew in point of wisdom more profound, For at the bottom of the bottle lies, That kind of sense they overlook when wise.

“Come here's a toast,” cried one, with roar immense, “May none know pleasure who loves Common Sense!”

“Bravo!” cried some: “No, no” some others cried, But left it to the waiter to decide.

“I think” said he, “the toast would be more plain, To leave out Common Sense and put in PAINE.”

On this a bad debate arose among This slobbering, sunken, jolting, drunken throng:

Some said that Common Sense was all a curse, For making people wiser made them worse, It taught them to be careful of their purse, And not to be led about like babes at nurse, Nor yet believe in stories upon trust, Which all mankind, to be well governed, must.

And that the toast was better at the first, And he that did not think so might be curst, And on they went till such a fray arose, As all that know what Feds are, may suppose.

Five Dollars reward.

Strayed from the subscriber about a month since, a WHITE HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands, high and, probably, as many years old. Nothing peculiar is recollected about said horse, except a large wart immediately under the root of his tail. The above reward will be paid to any person who will restore said horse to my p session.

NELSON NICHOLAS. Lexington, January 30, 1816. 6th

To Rent, Cheap.

The lower apartments, kitchen and smoke-house, belonging to the frame house upon Market street, next above the Episcopal church Application to be made to

JAMES LOGUE. February 4. 6—2

Co-Partnership.

The Subscribers have entered into Co-Partnership, under the firm of HAY & WHITMARSH, in the

Boot and Shoe business,

which will be continued in the Store lately occupied by Hay & Boardman. They have on hand a handsome assortment of Indies and children's SHOES also gentlemen's BOOTS made by J. Whitmore of Baltimore, of the best materials and newest fashions, which will be sold low, whole-sale and retail.

GEORGE HAY. JOHN WHITMARSH. Lexington, Jan. 25. 6—3

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY FEBRUARY 12.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

FROM FRANKFORT.

The University bill, has passed the house of Representatives 47-14—and is now before the Senate. The Silver and Gold Independent Bank bill, passed the house of Representatives by a large majority—its fate in the Senate, is unknown, the vote for its second reading there passing by yeas and nays, 16 to 14.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.—Mr. Bibb, of Georgia, has submitted a resolution for amending the Constitution, so as to reduce the term of U. States' Senators to three years, and an early day is set apart for its discussion. The bill for compensating those engaged in the military service, who had lost property during the late war, has been referred to the Military Committee. The National Intelligencer further states, that the bills sent this body from the other house, to continue the double duties on imports, and the duties on stamps and refined sugars, have finally passed. We have not yet seen a copy of these bills; but presume from what we collect from other parts of the same paper, that the double duties are only to be continued until the 30th of June next, and until a new tariff of duties is established.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Memorials from various parts of the union, particularly the Eastern states, praying that Domestic Manufactures may be protected by permanent duties on imports, are daily presented to this body; but it appears to be doubtful whether a policy so salutary and wise, will be adopted. Many of the members seem still to have a hankering after the flesh-pots of old England—and notwithstanding the experience of the late war, do not appear to understand the connection which exists between the prosperity of our own manufacturers, and the prosperity, real independence and liberties of this country. It will therefore probably remain, for the people, to give them some insight into those truths. The Memorial of the Kentucky Legislature, requesting a prompt and liberal provision for the widows and orphans of the militia and volunteers killed in battle, or who died in the service of the United States, was presented by Mr. McLean, and referred. A bill has passed to repeal the duties on Domestic Manufactures, after the 18th of April next. A proposal to repeal the Direct Taxes in toto, has been rejected, which are, however, expected to be reduced one-half. In noticing some recent debates, the National Intelligencer of the 3d instant says, "we cannot avoid remarking, that Mr. Clay on Monday, and Mr. Calhoun, yesterday, delivered speeches, on which alone, they might be satisfied to rest their fame as patriots, statesmen and orators." The subjects discussed, it is added, "were connected with the most important interests of the nation."

THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Mr. Bibb of Georgia, in a letter to the Editor of the Intelligencer, says, that he is authorized to state that Mr. Calhoun "did not consider himself among the number of those from whom the selection (of a President) ought to be made, and that he was unwilling to be held up as a competitor for the office." The New-York Columbian is engaged in setting forth the pretensions of David C. Clinton, the Albany Argus, those of Gov. Tompkins, and many other papers, those of Col. Moore.

The meek, the pious, and the legitimate Louis XVIII seems determined to pursue the work of proscription and blood. Not content with the murder of Labadoire and Ney, for sets in which the whole people of France participated, he still continues the same career. Late papers state, that Gen. Dacien, and Marshal Massena have been arrested; that Gen. Dabell and M. Lavalette will probably be executed, and that Soult, Carnot, Dierman, Real, Arnault, St. Vincent, Maret, Bertrand, (now with Napoleon) Count Regnault, St. Jean d'Angely and Gen. Clausel (the two latter now in the United States) are with numerous other distinguished men, excepted out of a late act of amnesty. Marshal De Grouchy, also proscribed, has arrived at Washington City.

The London papers contain a treaty recently concluded between Russia and England, by which Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maitra, Ithaca, Cevigo and Paxa are erected into independent states, under the protection (dominion) of Great Britain. Lord Wellington, the negotiator, whose titles in the treaty occupy 23 close lines.

A letter from Liverpool states, that American Merino wool is considered as equal to the Spanish, and that it brings in that market, from 7 to 9 shillings sterling per pound.

BETTER and BETTER—NO MAIL from the Northward of Georgetown, S. C.—Our citizens now exclaim, Return J. Meigs, to the walks of private life!—*Charleston Times*

TOASTS.

Drank at the Dinner given to General Harrison, by the Citizens of this place, on Wednesday the 31st ult.

1. The Heroes of the Revolution—The spark which lighted their path to liberty, animated the bosoms of those who were with us in our second struggle.
2. The late War—Its honorable and successful termination, has reared for America a pyramid of fame, "beneath whose shade, kings will moulder—and around whose summit, eternity will play.
3. Our Army and our Navy—One common cause—emulous of one common fame—rivals only in deeds of valor.
4. Flourish, forever, the laurels which gratitude has entwined for the brows of those who were first to avenge our country's wrongs.
5. Our Brethren of the East—They must now know and appreciate the hardy sons of the west—as they were the first in one struggle, we will bury the recollection of their absence in the second.
6. The Patriots of the South—who would not joy in their success—who should not hail it as affording another asylum for persecuted humanity.
7. Domestic Manufactures—Abandoned by the people's representatives, are to look for support from the people themselves.
8. Decatur's Treaty—An ample demonstration that arms are the most efficient auxiliaries of eloquence in all negotiations with Tyrants.
9. The Disbanded Officers and Soldiers of the late War—Their valor and patriotism, entitle them to the confidence and gratitude of their country.

10. Perry & McDonough—Their fame will endure as long as the lakes on which their victories were won.

11. Our President, James Madison—May the evening of his life be as tranquil and happy—as its morn and meridian have been splendid and useful.

12. Our Shelby—our Cincinnatus—In war he girdles on his armour—in peace returns to the plough.

13. Our Representative, Henry Clay—He is adding new lustre to the west—the human family may hail him as their friend.

14. The Memory of our Friend and Hero—General Charles Scott.

15. General Jackson, and the Eighth of January—The perfect work, shows the hand of the architect.

16. Tippecanoe—The first sample of that skill and valor, which afterwards so successfully triumphed on the Niagara and at N. Orleans.

17. Major General Harrison—He established a system where he found chaos—and by his skill and valor retrieved what folly and cowardice had lost. Should his country again call, the sons of the west will again flock to his standard.

When this toast was given, General Harrison rose and observed—"The embarrassment he should naturally feel in attempting to offer his thanks to the company for the honor they had done him by the sentiment contained in that toast—was heightened by the recollection of an incident which within a short time had occurred in that very room, and perhaps in the presence of the same company he then had the honor to address.

One of the most distinguished statesmen and orators of our country, upon receiving on a similar occasion, the tribute justly due to his eminent public services, accustomed as he had been to display his unrivalled eloquence at the bar—in the legislatures of his country, and in the presence of select diplomatic corps of European governments, was unable to find words to express the feelings which oppressed him.

When Clay failed, could it be expected that he should succeed, whose early youth—the period in which education receives its polish) was spent among unenlightened soldiers in the swamps and deserts of our North Western Frontier. He would not attempt it—Their generosity would give credit to the feelings which he would have described. And coming from a soldier, they would not believe them to be less sincere because they were not distinctly expressed.

18. Though last, the first in love—our Father Washington—He is sanctified in Heaven.

General Harrison being asked for a toast, rose and said—anticipating the call which was made on him—he had hesitated upon the choice of a subject appropriate to the occasion. Two had occurred to him; both dear to his feelings and approved by his judgment.

The choice he had made was occasioned rather by the conviction it would be most acceptable to the company. He would have given—

"The town of Lexington—The seat of science, of elegance, and correct taste; and what is of more importance—of correct republican principles."

Other towns indeed had just claims to this distinction; but, where shall we find one whose patriotism had produced fruit so abundant and so useful to the nation.

Patriot feeling seems to have been silenced by the desire of all to render service to the country. It was this sentiment, although enlisted under different political banners, which caused the blood of Daviess and of Hart to flow under the tomahawk of the savage, and employed the useful swords of Trotter, and of Bodley, Hawkins, Lowry, Todd & Megowan.

For the reason he had given, he had however determined to offer them the name of the venerable chief magistrate of Kentucky. It was true he had already been mentioned and in terms peculiarly appropriate to his character—but in whatever light that extraordinary man was viewed, it would afford a subject for distinct eulogium—equally instructive to the politician and soldier. He would give—

"Patriotism personified in the character of Governor Shelby—a statesman without ambition—the second in a military command, without jealousy of his general."

VOLUNTEER.

By Joseph H. Hawkins: James Monroe—Faithful, virtuous and able—every where tried, and no where found wanting. Such a man can be trusted again.

By Joseph I. Lemon: The memories of Gen. George Trotter and Col. John Campbell—Thy silent in their graves—may they never be forgotten.

By Daniel M. Payne: Domestic manufactures—May they receive the fostering hand of government.

By Major Beard: The Lexington Light Infantry Volunteers, and their lamented commander, Hart—properly called by Gen. Harrison, "the Lexington Invincibles."

By General Wm. Russell: The memory of General B. Howard—The honest man—enlightened politician, and intrepid soldier.

By Major L. L. Baker: The memory of Captain Hart—He led our choicest sons to battle, and testified his zeal with his blood.

By Capt. A. Garrett: The memory of Capt. James Meade, who fell at Raisin.

By one of the guests, Mr. J. M. Whitmore, of Boston: Our Independence—Purchased by our revolutionary blood—with our lives we will defend it.

By Capt. M. Joutte: The memory of Colonel John Allen—The worthy citizen—the patriot soldier, and civilian.

By Mr. Charles Wilkins: General George R. Clarke—The Father of Kentucky.

Three Cheers.

By Dr. Pindell: If ever our country should be again invaded by our natural enemy, may they find in every Mud Island a Smith—every Fort Meigs a Harrison—every Fort Stephenson a Crigian—and every Fort Harrison a Taylor.

Three Cheers.

By J. C. Breckenridge: Our worthy fellow-citizen, Gen. W. Russell—A life devoted to the service of his country, merits the gratitude of that country.

By W. W. Forsley: The Patriot, Sage and Statesman—Thomas Jefferson.

By Col. Thomas Fletcher, of Bath—When the impartial historian relates the preservation of Fort Meigs, there will be recorded for remotest time, the military talents of its commanding general, William Henry Harrison.

Three Cheers.

When General Harrison observed—Any general could have defended Fort Meigs, guarded as it was by the troops of Kentucky in front and rear, and those of Ohio on the flanks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The President of the United States, yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives three documents, comprising the information called for, on motion of Mr. Robertson, respecting the recent demands by Spain. They consist of two letters from the Spanish minister to the Secretary, the last of which is dated the 4th instant, and a reply to these letters by the Secretary of State, dated the 19th instant.

Substantially the Spanish Minister makes the following demands, under the express commands of the King his master:

1. That the portion of the territory west of the Perdido, which the United States have claimed and held under the Louisiana treaty, should be delivered up; after which he intimates that the two governments may discuss the right to it.

2. That the government will take measures to punish and disperse a "factious band of insurgents in Louisiana, and especially New-Orleans," who as the Minister alleges, continue with impunity to raise armies, and to light the flame of revolution in the Spanish provinces, &c.

3. That orders be given to collectors not to admit vessels under the Revolutionary flags of South America either to land or sell the shameful proceeds of their piracy as it is termed, much less to equip and arm.

The Minister states that for seven years a gang of adventurers have assailed Spain from the bosom of the Republic. In his second note he intimates that Toledo suspends his traitorous expedition until the expected arrival of a large number of Kentuckians, and a less number of Tennesseans to join him; and adds that if this gang of desperadoes are permitted to go on, the adored King his master, will have reason to suspect that the government at least connives at, if it does not sanction such enterprises.

In reply to this the Secretary of State expresses the regret of the government that Spain should have preferred demands on us, instead of evincing a disposition to discuss if not to redress the injuries we have received, which are recapitulated. The Secretary replies to the demand of relinquishment of territory, that we have the same right to ask for the surrender of territory on the Sabine previous to the discussion of our claim to it. He does not admit the correctness of the statements of the Minister, and demands proof of specific facts. In regard to the demand of expelling the flag of the revolted colonies, it is answered that our government has already by a general rule authorized the admission of all flags except those of pirates—and of course that it is not inclined to prohibit the admission of the flag of the colonies who have established independent governments.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To enlarge the time for ascertaining the annual transfers and changes of property subject to the direct tax, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the month of January, heretofore prescribed by law to the principal assessors, for enquiring and ascertaining annually what transfers and changes of property have been made and effected in their respective districts, subsequent to the next preceding valuation, assessment and apportionment of the direct tax, the month of April annually shall be, and the same is hereby substituted and prescribed for that purpose. And instead of the month of May heretofore prescribed by law, for annually notifying the collectors of the several collection districts, to proceed to the collection of the direct tax, the Secretary of the Treasury may substitute the month of June, annually, if such enlargement of the time be in his opinion proper and necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the change of times, by this act prescribed and authorized in relation to the direct tax, shall also be allowed and applied in relation to the duties on household furniture, and gold and silver watches.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 17, 1816—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

Lexington Juvenile Library.

As business of importance is to be laid before them, a full meeting of the shareholders of the Lexington Juvenile Library is requested at the Library room, on Saturday the 17th inst. at half past 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Directors.

Taken up by Presley Peak, living in Scott County on Craig's road, about 3 miles from Georgetown, a Sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, has a star on her forehead, no brands discoverable; appraised to \$15—Also a Sorrel Horse, about 14 1/2 hands high, 7 years old, has a blaze down his face, the near hind and fore feet white, branded R S on the near shoulder and buttock; appraised to \$30. JAMES PATTERSON.

December 16th, 1815. 7-3

POSTSCRIPT.

Since our paper went to press, we learn that the Legislature adjourned on Saturday—That Gen. Smith has been elected to Congress from Baltimore, and Goodloe Harper Senator for Maryland.

Attention!

CITIZENS SOLDIERS.—In the late war the superiority of our marksmen in the art of shooting, was strikingly manifested, and not less obvious were the advantages derived therefrom. To this qualification we were chiefly indebted for our victories;—when our troops saw that their bullets moved down the enemy, whilst themselves sustained but little injury, it taught them to look down upon the boasting veterans from Europe, with contempt. Peace has now returned; but again we may be required to take up arms. Already has the short-sighted monarch of Spain, made to our administration, insolent demands, which may lead to hostilities, and that too, immediately on our Southern borders. Then let us be prepared for the event by the cultivation of those arts which have heretofore sustained us—Let us practise sharp-shooting, and encourage excellence by offering competent rewards to those who are eminent, until we not only astonish the natives on the other side of the big water, but shew them that it may be rather dangerous to stand in battle array before western militia, who, in the heat of action, cannot only hit the man aimed at, but place the ball on the very spot they choose, even the eye.

With these views the subscribers propose to have a

Shooting Match

at Manchester, adjoining Lexington, for a valuable two story Brick House and Lot, together with a Stone Smith Shop, the whole valued at \$3000, or thirty shots at \$100 each, at sixty yards off hand.

Any person paying to the subscriber, either in money or such property as they may agree on, \$100, shall be entitled to make one shot, either by himself or friend, with his own gun, and the nearest shot shall take the house and appurtenances, and a deed shall be made on request.

Captains of Companies are requested to subscribe one shot for each of the Companies, and to send forward their best marksman, by which means a spirit of emulation will be excited amongst the gentlemen composing their command.

The shooting to take place on the second Saturday in March, at which time judges will be chosen, by whom all questions are to be decided.

Applications to be made to William Marshall or Charles Wilks, to subscribe for shots. WILLIAM MARSHALL, Lexington, Ky. United States of America. 9th Feb. 1816. 7-

Muscateil Raisins.

50 Boxes first quality MUSCATELL RAISINS for sale, at the store of

A. PARKER & SON.

February 10— 7-2

Mammoth Calf.

This extraordinary animal will be butchered by the subscriber, and the beef offered for sale at his stall in the Lexington Market, on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

GEORGE COONS.

Storage & Commission Business.

Beg leave to inform the Merchants of Kentucky, that they have commenced the Storage and Commission Business, in Maysville, Ky. where they will constantly attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods, wares, &c. committed to their care.

They also carry on the Copper and Tinning Business, And intend keeping always on hand, a general supply of Tin Ware, which they will sell at the Pittsburgh prices, without the addition of freight.

N. B.—Orders will be strictly attended to. February 10-7-2m

12 1/2 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living on Clear Creek, Woodford county, an apprentice to the Waggon Making Business, named LEWIS CLAXTON, about eighteen years of age—the above reward will be given, if said boy is delivered to me, but no expenses paid.

JOHN FARRA.

January 27-7-3tp



Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual—Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHEL, Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7tf-

For Sale or Rent.

The two story BRICK HOUSE, on Water-street, immediately below the new Market-House, For terms apply to M. FISHEL, Lexington, Feb. 12, 1816. 7tf-

Jessamine County, Sct.

Taken up by William McConnell, living near the Court-House, a Bay Mare, both hind feet white about half to the pastern joint, and star in her face, 6 years old last Spring, and about 14 hands high, neither docked nor branded. Appraised to \$18. JOHN METCALF, J. P. Dec. 16th, 1815. A copy Attest. JOHN C. WALKER, D. C. & C. 7-3

For Rent,

That commodious and pleasantly situated house on Poplar Row, at present in the occupation of John McKinley, Esq.—For terms apply to C. ERADFORD. Jan. 29, 1816. 5-

Notice

To the Public, and especially TO ALL UNMARRIED WOMEN: THAT whereas a certain Powhatan Botwright, lately from the state of Virginia, did, agreeably to the laws of this state, marry Miss Lucy Utley on the 25d day of December, 1815—the said Miss Utley, at the time of her marriage with said Botwright, had by her a considerable quantity of money, a part in specie and a part in Kentucky notes, and said Botwright did on the last day of January, 1816, taking the advantage of his wife's absence who had gone to one of the neighbours, and packed up his clothes and all the money, and made his escape;—These are to caution all women not to intermarry with said Botwright, as she is determined to prosecute him, if he marries contrary to the laws of this state or any of the U. States. LUCY BOTWRIGHT.

February 3, 1816. 6-5
The Editor of the Richmond Argus will please insert the above advertisement three weeks, and send the account to this office.

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND HARD WARES, Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, &c. whisky. Lexington, January 30. 6-

To Rent,

The Dwelling part of the house at present in my possession, next to Glat, Metcalf and Co's store, on Main street. The conveniences attached to it are well calculated for a family—for terms apply to Thomas January, Esq. WILLIAM GRIMES, Jr. February 2-6-3

A. M. January,

Having purchased the PLATING ESTABLISHMENT of R. Steel & Co. nearly opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he intends to continue the above business in all its various branches, and hopes by his strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. He has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of PLATED CARRIAGE MOUNTING of every description. Also an elegant assortment of PLATED BRIDLE BITS and STIR-UP IRONS of the newest fashion, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. P. S. The highest price in Cash will be given for old pewter. Dec. 18. 6-6

Paints, Oil and Varnish.

JOHN STICKNEY, Respectfully informs the public, he has for sale PAINTS ready prepared for use of every description generally used. Boiled and raw FLAX-SEED OIL, English and American Paint Brushes, Spirits of Turpentine, Putty, Window Glass, &c. Also—from his VARNISH FACTORY, Copal, Japan, Rosin, and Spirits of Wine Varnish. and from his CORDIAL DISTILLERY, CORDIALS, which may be had WHOLESALE & RETAIL. AT HIS STORE, ON SHORT STREET, Next to Mr. Holmes's, corner of Cross Street, Consisting of Noyau, Orange, Cinnamon and Aniseed, Orange Bitters, Spirits of Wine, Fresh Currants, &c.—at reduced prices. 5-4 Lexington, January 31.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber the 21st of August, 1815, an Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named CHARLES TOMLINSON, about 18 years of age. Any person delivering the said apprentice to me, living 9 miles from Lexington and about 1 1/2 from Harrison's mill, shall have the above reward. GEORGE A. RITTER. 6-3 February 3, 1816.

Fayette County, Sct.

Taken up by Adam Keiser, two miles from Lexington, Limestone road, one black Mare, eight years old, fourteen hands high, wart on her nose, no brands, blind in right eye, appraised to 27 dollars 50 cents.—Also, one bay horse colt, eighteen months old, star in the forehead—appraised to 20 dollars.—Also, one spring bay horse colt, appraised to 15 dollars—this 29th day of November, 1815. 6 O. KEEN, J. P.

For Sale,

Cotton and Wool Machine Cards, from the New York Manufacturing Company, which the subscriber has lately received, and will sell on moderate terms. LEWIS SANDERS. 4-3 January 25, 1816.

Notice to Farmers.

The subscriber is making contracts for Barley, to be delivered at his Brewery, the ensuing fall. Those intending to sow that grain, and who are desirous to engage their crops, will please to call at the Brewery. JOHN COLEMAN. Lexington, 29th January, 1816. 4-6

Iron Foundry.

The subscriber having commenced an Iron Foundry in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main street, wishes to inform his friends and the people of Kentucky in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches—that all kinds of machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner—He will also keep on hand an assortment of Flat Irons, Hatter's Irons, Tailors' Irons, Wafel Irons, Griddles, Dog Irons, Irons for Wheat Fans, weights, &c. All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber. JOSEPH BRUNN. January 26—4tf

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR 5 or 6 LIKELY NEGRO BOYS, FROM 11 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE. Enquire of the P. RINTER

A complete Printing Office For Sale, for CASH—Inquire of the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette. Jan. 22.



YANKEE TARS.

When'er the tyrants of the main,
Assault Columbian Seamen,
They'll find them ready to maintain
The noble name of *Freemen*.

Chorus. Then toast the brave, for they will save
Columbia's fame from sinking;
The honor'd scars of *Yankee Tars*
Are glorious themes for drinking.

Too long our Tars have borne, in peace,
With British domineering;
But now they've sworn the trade shall cease
For vengeance they are steering.

Then toast, &c.
First gallant HULL, he was the lad,
Who sailed a tyrant hunting;
And swag'ring *Jacobs* soon was glad
To strike to "striped *Punting*."

Then toast, &c.
Intrepid JONES next boldly sought
The dem-ns of oppression;
With a superior force he fought,
And gave the knaves a thrashing.

Then toast, &c.
Then quickly met our nation's eyes
The noblest sight in nature—
A first rate Frigate, as a prize,
Brought in by brave *DECATUR*.

Then toast, &c.
The veteran BAINBRIDGE next prepar'd
To wield his country's thunder;
In quest of foes he boldly steer'd,
And droye the *Jana* under.

Then toast, &c.
And daring LAWRENCE next parades,
From zone to zone he sought 'em;
One boasting Briton he blockades,
And sends one to the bottom.

Then toast, &c.
Next see our gallant *Enterprise*,
How nobly ocean rocks her!
There BURROWS for his country dies—
But first subdues the *Baker*.

Then toast, &c.
With loud applause next we greet
The glorious news from Erie—
Behold! a powerful British fleet
Submits to gallant *PERRY*.

Then toast, &c.
Then WARRINGTON his country's pride,
Sails boldly forth to serve her;
And quickly humbled by his side,
We see the fierce *Eperleur*!

Then toast, &c.
From noble BLAKELY's dauntless force,
His vanquish'd foes in vain steer:
For he could stop the *Jiron's* course
And overhaul the *Reindeer*!

Then toast, &c.
M'DONOUGH! hero of *Champlain*,
Next proved that British scum;
With *Yankee Tars* contend in vain—
Because those tars are *Freemen*.

Then toast, &c.
With "Ironside" brave STEWART slips
To sea, on her third cruise, sir,
And tired of flogging single ships,
She drubs them now by two's, sir!

Then toast, &c.
The *Penguin* next, with her vain crew,
Thought she to strike, would scorn it:
She sought a *Wasp*—but found in lieu,
Our B'DDLE with his *Hornet*!

Then toast, &c.
Our *Yankee Tars*, to Africa's shore;
Our heroes lastly lead 'em—
And Turkish banners bow before
The stary flag of Freed'm.

Then toast, &c.
Come push the flowing bowl around,
And in Columbia's story,
Long may such gallant names abound,
To vindicate her glory!

Then toast the brave, for they will save
Columbia's fame from sinking;
The honor'd scars of *Yankee Tars*
Are glorious themes for drinking.

The Irish and English Roads.

An Englishman asked an Irishman, if
the roads in Ireland were good. "Yes,"
said the Irishman, "so excellent, that I
wonder you do not import some of them
to England. We have the road to love
strewn with roses; the road of matrimo-
ny through nettles; the road of honor
through a duel; the road to the under-
taker's through the Apothecary's shop."
Have you any road to preferment?
"No," said the Irishman, "is not now—
that road, since the union, is removed to
England: you pass through it to the
king's palace, and I am told it is the
dirtiest road in Great Britain."

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION

Whereon the subscriber now resides,

CONTAINING

Two hundred & twenty Acres.

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles
and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Mer-
ced's military survey. The land is not to be equal-
led in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and
timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200
bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calcu-
lated for keeping and making Cider. About eighty
acres of land for cultivation. About eighty
acres of land for pastures, with the prime
timber standing. The water is conveniently situ-
ated in the lots, and is equal in quality to any in Ken-
tucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs
and well built off. The Henry's Mill road runs
nearly through the centre of the tract, which
divides timber, water, &c. There is also a well plan-
ned Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to
work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the
road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a
handsome situation is prepared for building. For
terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or
to the subscriber,

THOMAS PEEBLES.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Female Servant,

WHO is well acquainted with washing and iron-
ing and milking. For such a one a liberal price will
be given. Enquire of
THE PRINTER.
January 7, 1816.

Just Received

AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY

Wholesale,

By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lexing-
ton, opposite Mr. John Heston's Tavern,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Elegant Fancy Goods,
Selected from the latest importations in Philadel-
phia, and which they will sell upon very favourable
terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.
LANE & TAYLOR.
Lexington, 9th January, 1816.

Commission Business,

IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A

COMMISSION HOUSE

IN THIS TOWN,

Respectfully solicit the patronage of such com-
mercial gentlemen and others, whose business may
require agency in this section of the country. They
are determined not to connect any business of their
own with the establishment. It will be a commis-
sion house exclusively, and being such, there cannot
be at any time collision between their own con-
cerns and those of others. They will purchase ear-
goes for exportation, of the production of this coun-
try, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White,
and Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp,
Cordage, Yarns, Cotton-Bagging, &c.—and every
attention paid to consignments and to the collection
of debts. The business to be conducted under the
firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.

REFERENCES.

William Leavy,
George Trotter,
Alexander Parker,
W. Essex & Son,
Tandy & Allen,
E. Finley & Son,
Noah Ridgely,
Thomas Scott,
Robert Miller,
Eastburn, Kirk, & Co.,
Isaac Riley,
George Poyzer,
December 15th, 1815.

Merchants, Lex.

Merchants, Balti-

more

Merchants, Philadel-

phia

Booksellers, New-

York.

Com. Mer. Nashville.

51

Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just
received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails
and Brads of all sizes, which may be had by the
cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Farmer
Dewees & Co., who will hereafter be constantly
supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at
their usual prices—where also may be had warranted
Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any
kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the
Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a
commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on 3 months credit—
and without any commission, when money is paid on
delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

1-tf

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Versailles, on
the first day of January, 1816, which if not
taken out within the three months, will be sent
to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Alexander Robert

Anderson Richard T.

Ayres Walter

B

Brown Samuel 3

Bohannon Richard B

Brown Preston 2

Blackburn Doct

Bell Thompson

Buckley Jeremiah

Brown John

Beachamp Wm.

Calimies Marcus 2

C

Clerk of Woodford

Collins Joseph

Court 3

Cotton George T.

Cave Richard

Chickett Squire

Davis Joseph

Collins Thos.

Dawson Costello H.

D

Davis Thomas

Davis Forves

Elliott James

Davis Wm.

Finman Wm. D.

E

Ford Benjamin

Ford John

George Jesse

Furch Artimeasee

Grills John

G

Hancock James

Graves William

Hoard John

Graves John

Hall Michael

H

Jones Wm. M.

Henton Thomas

Kertley Lucinda

Harper Wm

Kelsoe William

Henderson Wm. B.

Lacy Slep

J

Litefoot Carter

Johnson John D.

Lockett & Carlile

K

Murry George

Kenney Sally

Mims Jane

L

Mayo Wm.

Long Zachariah

M Knight Virgil

Littleford Mrs.

Nicholas Thomas

M

Patterson Francis

Meeracken Jano

Philips James

Moffet Lioing

Pearson Allen

Moseby Nicholas 2

Richardson James

Mills Alexander 2

Rogers Elijah

Monday Wm.

Richardson Nath. 2

N

Richardson John C. 2

Payne Charles

Sandford James

Preston William

Shelton Robert 2

Peters Nathaniel

Thompson Betsy

R

Upshaw Ewin

Rugles John Esq.

Vince Benjamin

Ramsey Robert

Walter Edward F.

Redman Jesse K.

S

Slocumb James

Sellers Thos.

T

Thurston & Searcy

U

V

Vokett Thornton F.

W

Wood Benjamin

Willpost Elijah

Willcoxon Daniel

Wymore John

Woodson Thomas J. 2

Walker E.

Watkins Samuel

Woodring Green

Woods Harvie

P

Young Douglass

4-

PETER C. BUCK, P. M.

WAGONS.

A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go

to the South, apply to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

Sept. 9th, 1815.

For Sale,

Any Quantity of SALT,

Of a superior quality, at our Lick, three and a
half miles south east of Mount Sterling.
WM. ELLIS & BROTHERS.
Spencer Lick, December 14, 1815. 51

WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shil-
lings and nine pence for wheat and expect to
continue to give that sum for few weeks only.
JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.
Steam Mill Lexington.
September 1, 1815. 36

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh.

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that
they have removed to the Ware-house lately occu-
pied by G. & C. Andrus. From the superior con-
veniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to
their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR
150 Hds of Tobacco,

To be delivered early in the season.

October 9, 1815. LEWIS SANDERS. 41-tf

For Sale,

2000 gallons prime old WHISKEY—inquire of

DOWNING & GRANT. 41-tf

For Sale,

EIGHT BARRELS GENUINE

Flax Seed Oil,

SUPERIOR to any in the state, at One Dollar

Twelve and a half Cents per Gallon, at my Oil-Mill

opposite the Seminary Lot. W. H. TEGARDEN. 39-

Sept. 23, 1815.

Doctor Joseph Boswell

HAS removed to the large Brick House re-
cently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near
the factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton.
He will continue to practice Medicine & Sur-
gery in Lexington and its vicinity.
39-tf September 23d, 1815.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Copartnership of HERAN & MAX-
WELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all
persons having claims against the late firm are re-
quested to present them on or before the 10th of
September next; and all those indebted are re-
quested to call and settle their accounts immediately.
JAMES MAXWELL,
JAMES HERAN.

The business will still be carried on at the old
stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage
of his former customers. JAMES MAXWELL
Lexington, 30th August, 1815. 36

WANTED

A NEGRO WOMAN,

ACCUSTOMED to nursing—for whom high
wages will be given, payable monthly or yearly.—
None but such as are well recommended will be
taken.—Inquire at the office of the Kentucky Ga-
zette. Oct. 7, 1815. 41-tf

Plastering & Stocowork

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG

[From Charleston, South-Carolina]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington
and the adjacent country, that he has commenced
the above business in all its various branches:
Such as Stocowork, plain Plastering; Cornices,
plain or ornamented; centre pieces; Cornices,
plain or ornamented; i.e. colouring walls in various
manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all
or any of which, he will execute in the most ex-
peditious and superior style, and on the most reason-
able terms. Those who wish to employ him, will
please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the
corner of Mulberry and Short-street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG. 11-tf

March 11, 1815.

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the
Public in general that he continues to carry
on the Brass Founding business in all its
various Branches, at the old stand formerly
occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street,
and will always keep on hand an assortment of
And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers,
Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest man-
ner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for
Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also
a Cupels for casting iron, all orders in that
line will be punctually attended to. Grateful
for past favors he hopes to merit a contin-
uance of the same
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-tf

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone
street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay
attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's cloths,
ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid at-
tention to, and be made to look new. Gold and sil-
ver lace cleaned, and the blue dyeing carried on as u-
sual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—
the Horse is remarkably good and true.

HUGH CRAWFORD. 24

June 12th

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform
their friends and the public in general, that their
machines are in complete operation at their fac-
tory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington,
at six pence per pound for common wool—and hav-
ing the advantage of both water and horses, will en-
able them to accommodate their friends on the short-
est notice and in the best manner. For sale at their
factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and
Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-
ders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Constables' Blanks

For sale this Office.

Doctor Briggs,

[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia.]
HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his
residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in
the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamak,
(opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the
practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the
inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.
49-tf December 2, 1815.

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco.
Persons desirous of contracting for their crops
not yet ready for delivery, will find it advanta-
geous to call on the subscribers, before they
dispose of the same.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49-tf

Hogs Bristles.

CASH will be given for clean, comb'd HOG
BRISTLES, at the Lexington Brush Manufactory,
two doors below the Post-Office.
JOHN LOCKWOOD.
Lexington, Dec. 9, 1815. 50-tf

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lex-
ington, with a house sufficient for a small family—
possession would be required about Christmas. Ap-
ply to
JOSEPH TOWLER
Lexington, December 1. 49